

Two-Color Glow Effect

Step One:

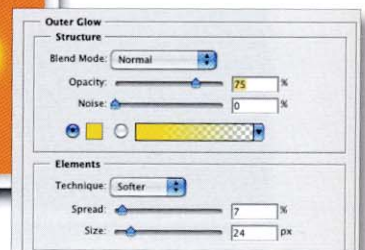
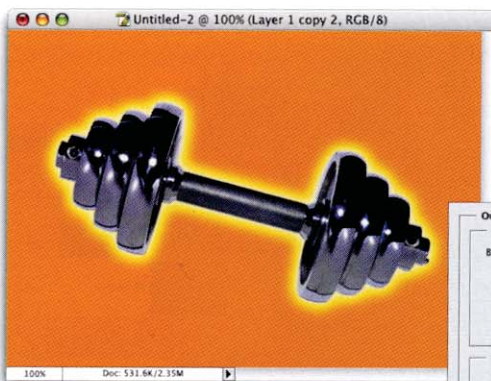
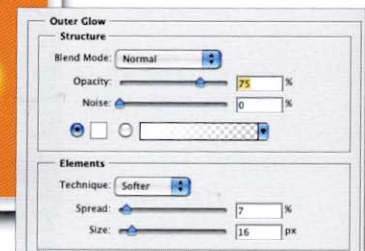
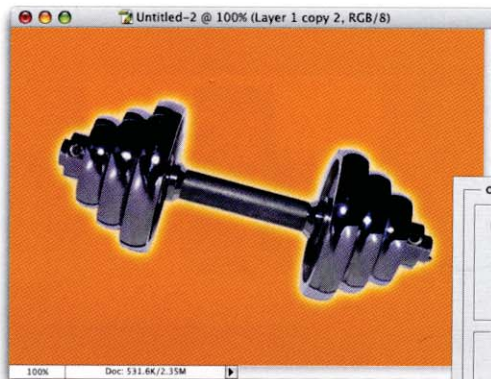
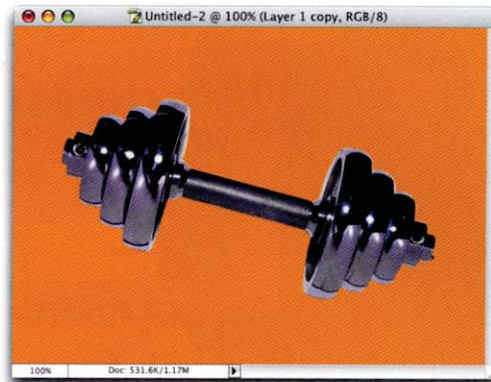
Create a new document (File>New), and fill the background with a solid color (in this case, orange) by setting your Foreground color and pressing Option-Delete (PC: Alt-Backspace). Open the object you want to apply a two-color glow to, put a selection around the object, get the Move tool, and drag it onto your orange background.

Step Two:

Choose Outer Glow from the Add a Layer Style pop-up menu at the bottom of the Layers palette. Click on the beige color swatch to bring up the Color Picker, then change the glow color to white. Set the Blend Mode pop-up menu to Normal, increase the Spread to 7, the Size to 16, and click OK to apply a white glow around your object.

Step Three:

Duplicate your object layer by pressing Command-J (PC: Control-J), then go to the Layers palette and drag this layer below your original layer. On this duplicate layer, double-click on the words "Outer Glow." In the dialog, change the glow color to a bright yellow, increase the Size to 24, and click OK. This yellow outer glow will extend behind the white glow, creating the double-glow effect.



From the book:

Photoshop—Classic Effects
by Scott Kelby

Backscreening Objects to Make Backgrounds

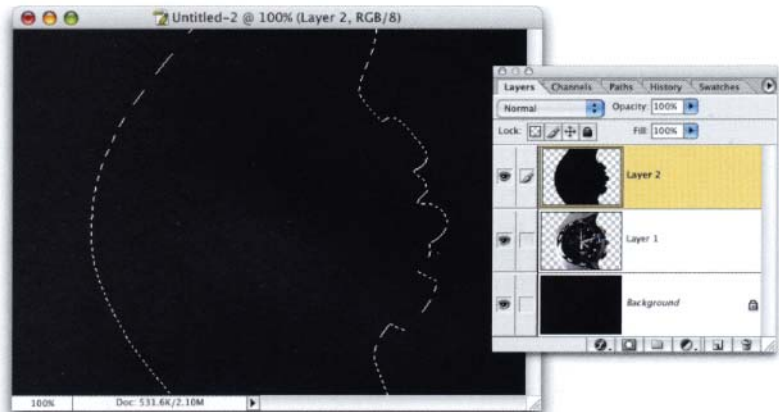
Step One:

Create a new document (File>New), and fill the background with a color (in this case, black) by setting your Foreground color and pressing Option-Delete (PC: Alt-Backspace). Open the image you want to use as a background, select just the object in that image, and drag-and-drop it onto the black background using the Move tool.



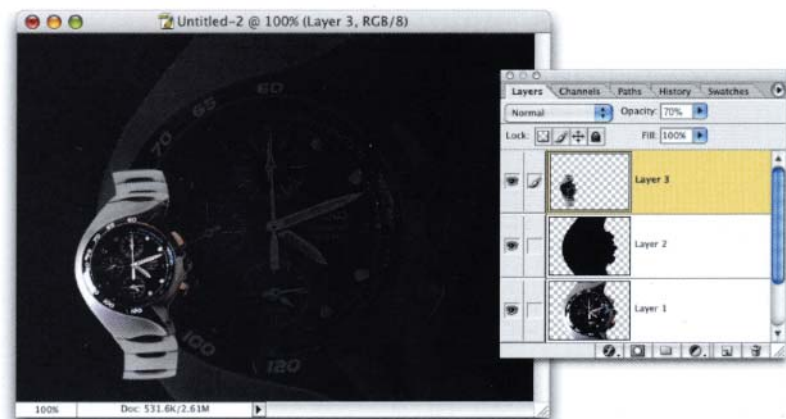
Step Two:

Go to the Layers palette, and Command-click (PC: Control-click) on the layer's thumbnail to put a selection around just the object on that layer. Create a new layer, then fill this selection with black by pressing Option-Delete (PC: Alt-Backspace) as shown here. Deselect by pressing Command-D (PC: Control-D).



Step Three:

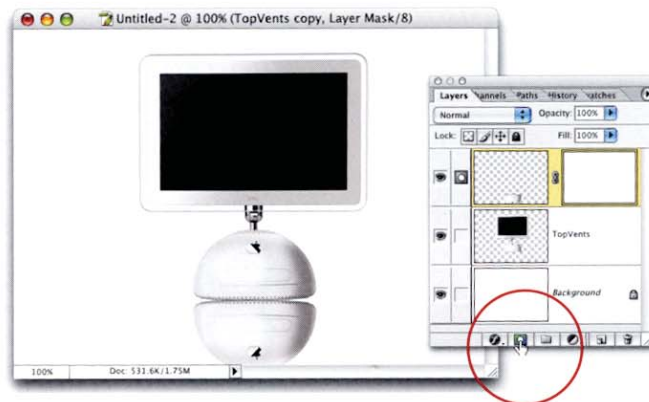
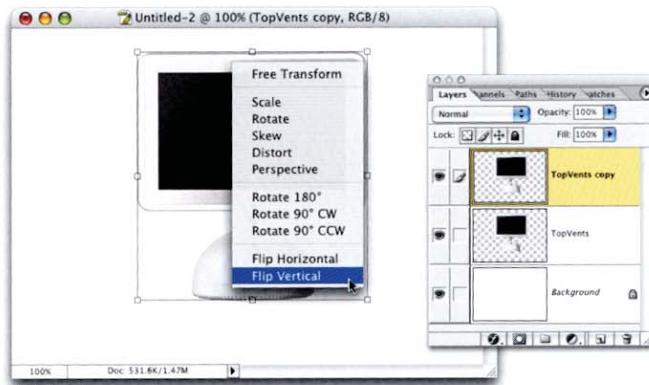
In the Layers palette, lower the Opacity of this black layer that's covering your photo to around 70% and that image will appear screened back into the background. I dragged-and-dropped the same photo again, but I made it smaller using the Free Transform command (Mac: Command-T; PC: Control-T), so you can see the difference between the small foreground photo and the large backscreened version.



From the book:

Photoshop—Classic Effects
by Scott Kelby

Fade-Away Reflection



Step One:

Create a new document (File>New). Then open the object that you want to apply a fade-away reflection to. Put a selection around this object, get the Move tool, and drag the object onto your blank document. Duplicate your object layer by pressing Command-J (PC: Control-J), then press Command-T (PC: Control-T) to bring up Free Transform. Control-click (PC: Right-click) within the Free Transform bounding box, and choose Flip Vertical from the contextual menu.

Step Two:

Press Return (PC: Enter) to lock in your vertical flip. Get the Move tool and drag this flipped object straight down, until the two bases meet. Next, go to the Layers palette and click on the Add a Layer Mask icon. Now you're ready to create the reflection, so get the Gradient tool.

Step Three:

Press Return (PC: Enter) and the Gradient Picker will appear at the current location of your cursor. Choose the Black to White gradient, then take the Gradient tool, click at the point where you want your reflection to be completely transparent, and drag upward until you reach the top of the flipped object. This will create the fade-away effect because the area where you first clicked will become transparent, and the area where you stopped will be solid, with a smooth blend in between.

From the book:

Photoshop—Classic Effects
by Scott Kelby

Cast Shadow Effect

Step One:

Open the document that has an object you want to add a cast shadow effect to (in this case, it's a steering wheel). Select just your object and press Shift-Command-J (PC: Shift-Control-J) to put the object on a new layer. Duplicate the object layer by pressing Command-J (PC: Control-J). This duplicate layer will become the cast shadow in the next steps.



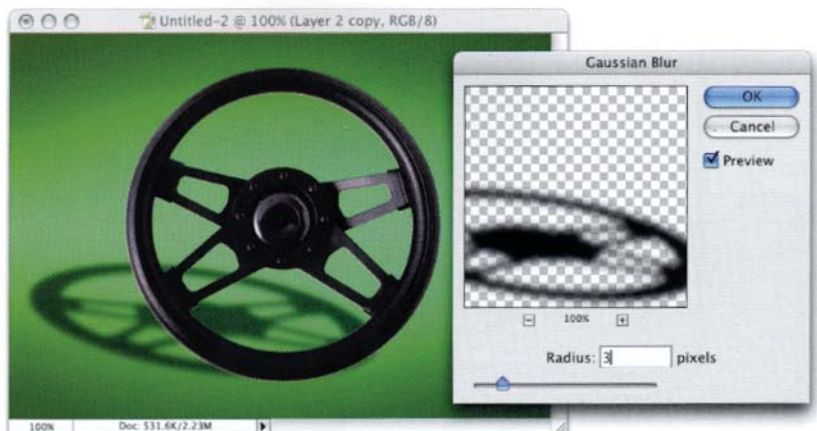
Step Two:

Make black your Foreground color, and press Shift-Option-Delete (PC: Shift-Alt-Backspace) to fill the object on your duplicate layer with black. Then press Command-T (PC: Control-T) to bring up Free Transform. Now hold the Command key (PC: Control key), grab the top-center point, and drag down and to the left to skew the shadow (as if you're laying it down) as shown here. Press Return (PC: Enter) to lock in your skew.



Step Three:

Go to the Layers palette and lower the Opacity of this layer to 50% (or less if you like), then go under the Filter Menu, under Blur, and choose Gaussian Blur. When the dialog appears, enter 3 pixels (for high-res, 300-ppi images enter 12 pixels) and click OK. Then drag the shadow layer below the object layer in the Layers palette.



Putting One Image Inside Another

Step One:

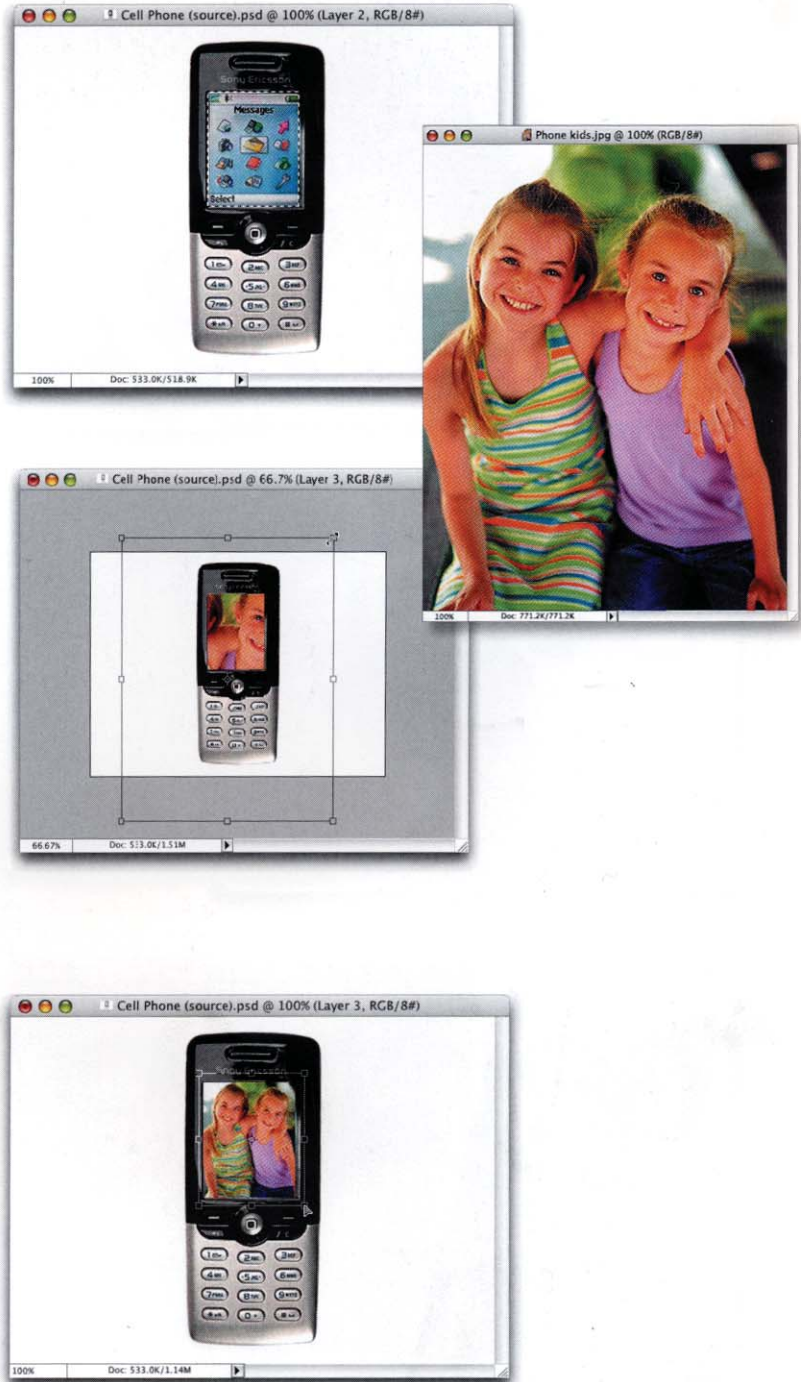
Open the photo that has an area where you want to insert a different photo (in this case, we want to put a photo in the screen of a cell phone). With the Rectangular Marquee tool, draw a selection around the cell phone window (as shown). Open the photo you want to appear in the cell phone. Press Command-A (PC: Control-A) to select the entire photo, then press Command-C (PC: Control-C) to copy that photo into memory.

Step Two:

Go back to the phone document (your selection will still be in place), then go under the Edit menu and choose Paste Into to paste the photo into your rectangular selection. Press Command-T (PC: Control-T) to bring up the Free Transform command so you can scale it down to fit within your phone's screen. Press Command-Zero (PC: Control-Zero) and the window will resize so you can reach all the Free Transform handles (as shown here).

Step Three:

Grab a corner point, hold the Shift key, and drag inward to scale your photo down to size so it fits within the phone's screen. When it looks good to you, press Return (PC: Enter) to lock in your transformation. Choose Inner Shadow from the Add a Layer Style pop-up menu in the Layers palette, and lower the Distance and Size settings to 1. This completes the technique.



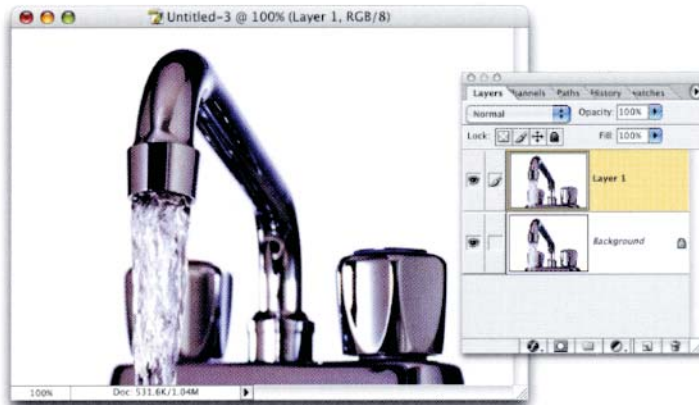
From the book:

Photoshop—Classic Effects
by Scott Kelby

Quick Depth of Field

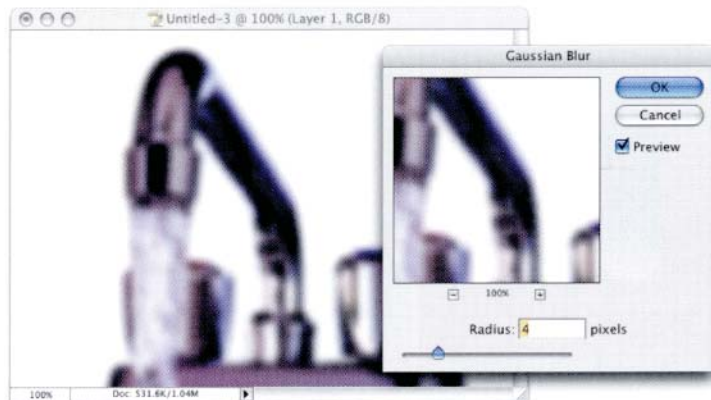
Step One:

Open the photo that you want to apply the effect to. Press Command-J (PC: Control-J) to duplicate the Background layer.



Step Two:

Go under the Filter menu, under Blur, and choose Gaussian Blur. When the dialog appears, increase the Radius to 4 pixels and click OK to put a blur over the entire image.

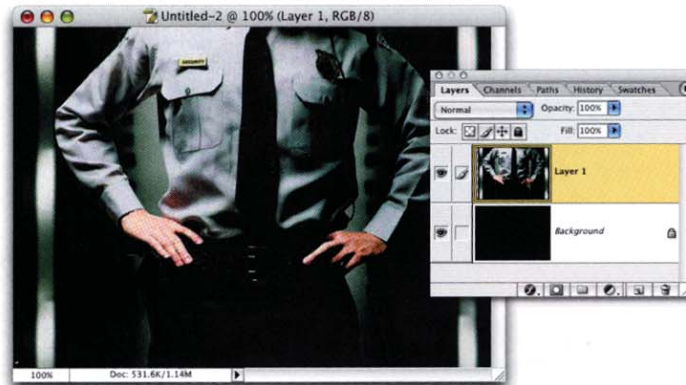


Step Three:

Get the Eraser tool and choose a large, soft-edged brush from the Brush Picker. Start erasing over the parts of the image that appear in the foreground (in this case, erase over the head of the faucet and the water). Erasing on this blurred layer reveals the original, un-blurred image on the Background layer.



Blending from a Photo into a Solid Color



Step One:

Create a new document (File>New), and press Option-Delete (PC: Alt-Backspace) to fill the background with the solid color you'd like to blend into (in this case, black). Then open your photo, get the Move tool, and drag-and-drop the photo onto your black background (as shown here).

Step Two:

Get the Gradient tool, then press Return (PC: Enter) to bring up the Gradient Picker. Choose the Black to White gradient in the Picker (it's the third gradient in the default set of gradients, as shown here).

Step Three:

Go to the Layers palette and click the Add a Layer Mask icon. Click the Gradient tool on your photo where you want the blend to be the solid color, then drag the tool upward, stopping at the point where you want the blend to begin. When you release the mouse button, the photo will blend from that point down to the solid color you chose in Step One.

From the book:

Photoshop—Classic Effects
by Scott Kelby

Fitting Your Image into Their Sign



Step One:

Open the photo that has an area where you want to insert your own image (in this case, I'm going to insert my sign over the original sign in this photo). Get the Polygonal Lasso tool and draw a selection around the interior of the sign.



Step Two:

Open the photo that you want to place inside the sign (in this case, a poster with a photo of a door). Press Command-A (PC: Control-A) to select the entire photo, then press Command-C (PC: Control-C) to copy it into memory. Then go back to the sign document and under the Edit menu choose Paste Into. This pastes the photo inside the selection, but you're going to have some adjusting to do because the sign is at an angle, and your poster is straight. To do this, press Command-T (PC: Control-T) to bring up the Free Transform command.



Step Three:

Hold the Command key (PC: Control key), grab the top-left control point of the bounding box and drag it until it meets the top-left corner of the sign in the photo. Release the mouse button, grab the top-right corner point and drag it until it touches the top-right corner of the original sign. Do the same for the two bottom points. This gives the pasted-in poster the same perspective as the sign. Return (PC: Enter) to lock in your transformation.

From the book:

Photoshop—Classic Effects
by Scott Kelby

Putting a Photo into Type

Step One:

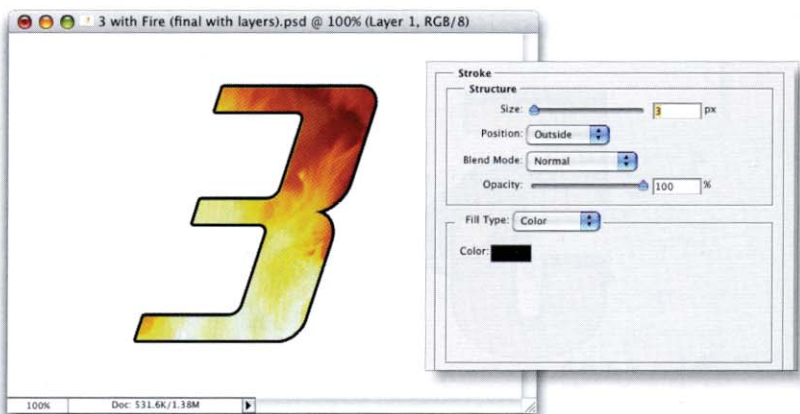
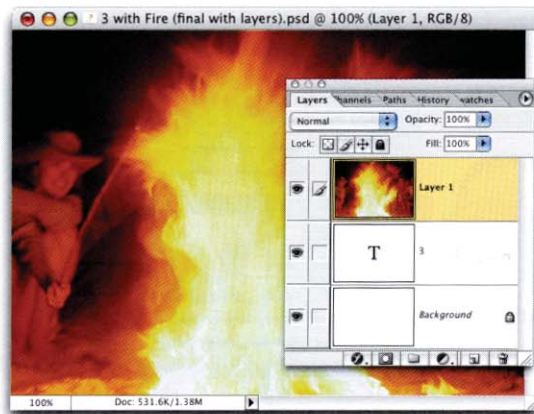
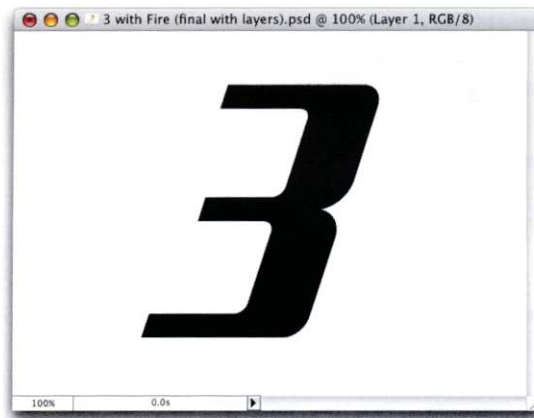
Create a new document, then get the Type tool and type in the number “3” (I’m using the font Bullet from House Industries). Open the photo you want to appear within your type (in this case, I want the fire from the photo below to appear inside the “3”).

Step Two:

Get the Move tool and drag this photo over onto your number document. It will appear just above your number “3” layer in the Layers palette. Press Command-G (PC: Control-G), which is the shortcut for Create Clipping Mask, and basically everything outside your number “3” will be “clipped off” and your photo will appear within your type.

Step Three:

Now that the photo is inside your number, you can use the Move tool to reposition the photo within the type so it’s right where you want it. To accent the edges, go to the Layers palette, make your Type layer active, and choose Stroke from the Add a Layer Style pop-up menu. Change the Color to black, and click OK to apply a black stroke around your type.



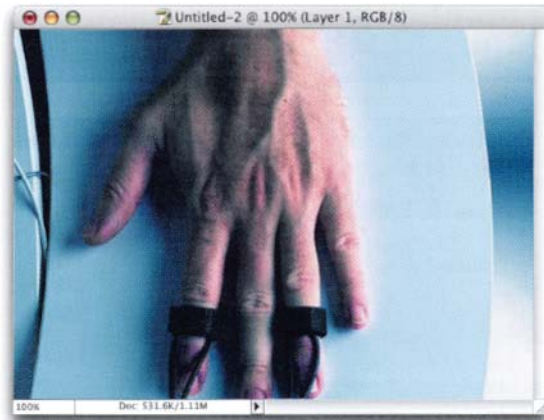
From the book:

Photoshop—Classic Effects
by Scott Kelby

Tinting a Photo

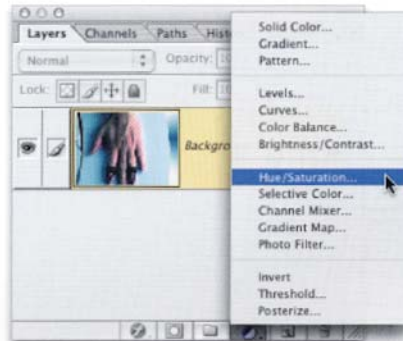
Step One:

Open the photo you want to tint.



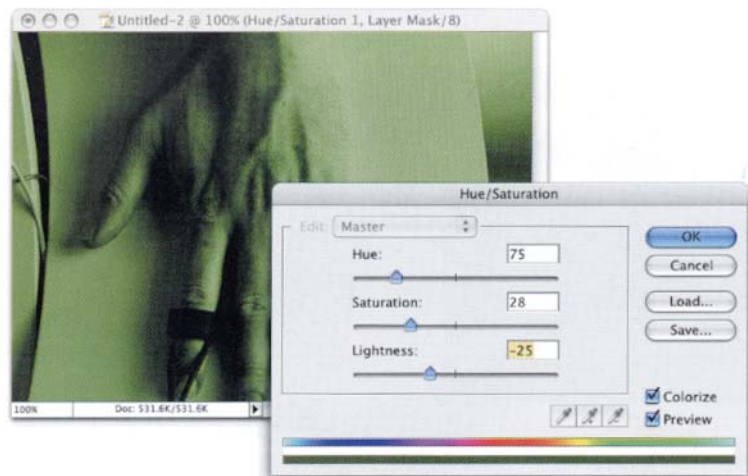
Step Two:

At the bottom of the Layers palette, choose Hue/Saturation from the Create New Adjustment Layer pop-up menu (as shown here).



Step Three:

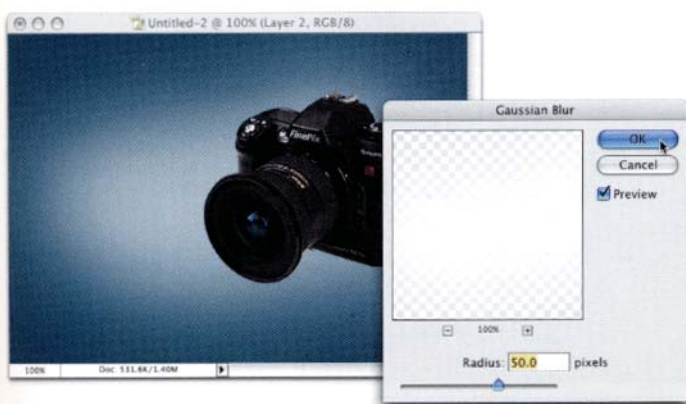
When the Hue/Saturation dialog appears, turn on the Colorize checkbox, then move the Hue slider until you see the color you want for your tint. To make the color more intense, drag the Saturation slider to the right. To darken the image, drag the Lightness slider to the left, or to lighten the image drag it to the right. When the tint looks good to you, click OK to apply the tint effect to your image (as shown here).



From the book:

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by Scott Kelby

Soft Spotlight Effect



Step One:

Create a new document (File>New), choose a Foreground color, and press Option-Delete (PC: Alt-Backspace) to fill the background with that color. Open the object you want to appear on the background, put a selection around the object, and drag it onto your background document with the Move tool.

Step Two:

In the Layers palette, Command-click (PC: Control-click) on the Create a New Layer icon to create a new blank layer beneath your object layer. Get the Lasso tool and draw a selection around the object where you want your soft spotlight to appear. Press "d" then "x" to set your Foreground color to white, then press Option-Delete (PC: Alt-Backspace) to fill the selection with white. Now press Command-D (PC: Control-D) to deselect.

Step Three:

Go under the Filter menu, under Blur, and choose Gaussian Blur. Enter 50 pixels (try 170 pixels for high-res, 300-ppi images) and click OK to soften the white area enough that it looks like a soft spotlight. Then in the Layers palette, lower the Opacity of this layer to around 75% so it's not so intense and looks more realistic.

From the book:

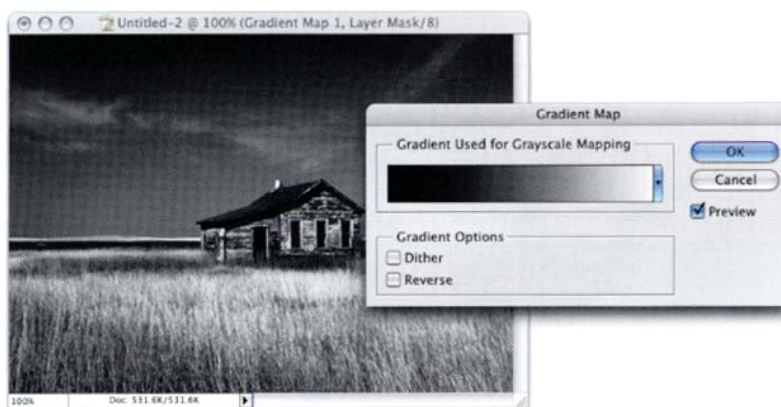
Photoshop—Classic Effects
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Sepia Tone Effect



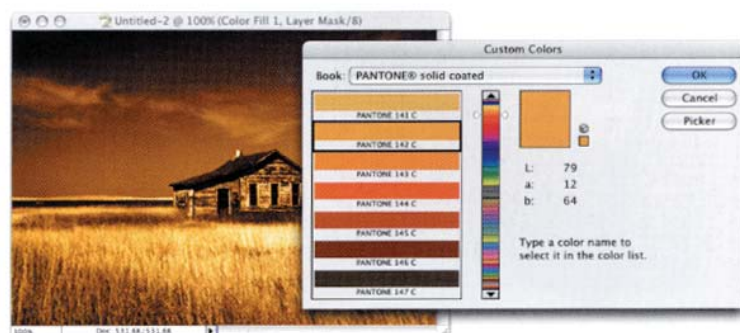
Step One:

Open your image. You'll want to convert your photo into a black-and-white image with added contrast, so choose Gradient Map from the Create New Adjustment Layer pop-up menu at the bottom of the Layers palette.



Step Two:

When the Gradient Map dialog appears, click on the down-facing arrow next to the gradient thumbnail to bring up the Gradient Picker, and select the Black to White gradient. Click OK so the gradient is mapped over your photo, giving it a very "contrasty" black-and-white effect.



Step Three:

Choose Solid Color from the Create New Adjustment Layer pop-up menu at the bottom of the Layers palette. When the Color Picker appears, click on the Custom button to bring up the Custom Colors dialog. Choose the color you want, then change the layer blend mode from Normal to Color in the Layers palette to apply the sepia tone effect to your photo.

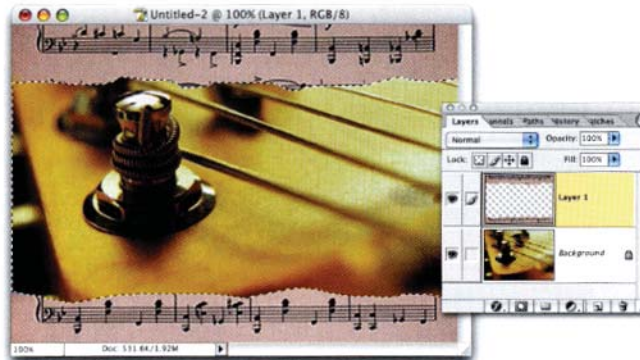
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Ripped Edge Effect

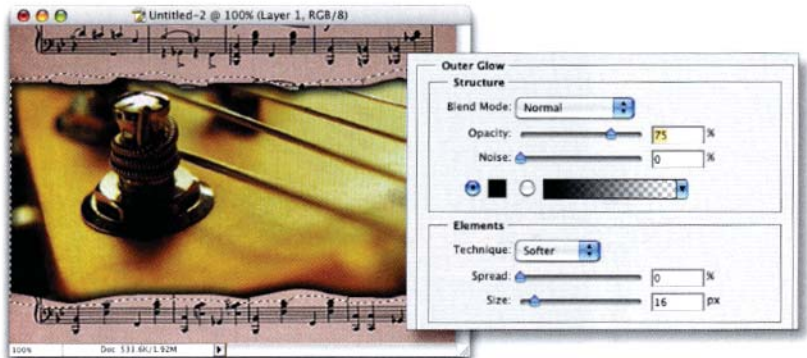
Step One:

Open the photo you want revealed when you apply a ripped edge effect to an image above it. Then, open the image you want to rip, and drag it on top of your original photo with the Move tool. Get the Lasso tool and draw a somewhat jaggy selection where you want the rip (in this case, it's around the center of the image), then press Delete (PC: Backspace) to knock a hole out of this top layer, revealing the layer below.



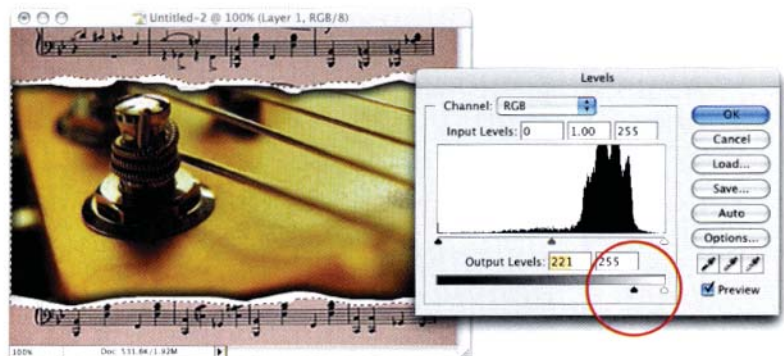
Step Two:

To add some depth, choose Outer Glow from the Add a Layer Style pop-up menu at the bottom of the Layers palette. Set the Blend Mode to Normal, change the Size to 16, click on the beige color swatch, and change the glow color to black in the Color Picker. Click OK to apply a black glow inside your ripped area. Get the Lasso tool again, and draw another selection just outside the ripped area. Don't exactly trace the original rip, but loosely follow along the edge.



Step Three:

To make this slightly larger selection look like the paper behind the rip, press Command-L (PC: Control-L) to bring up Levels, then drag the bottom-left Output Levels slider almost all the way to the right. This lightens the selected area, adding more depth and interest to your ripped effect.



From the book:

Photoshop—Classic Effects
by Scott Kelby

Creating a Reflection in Sunglasses

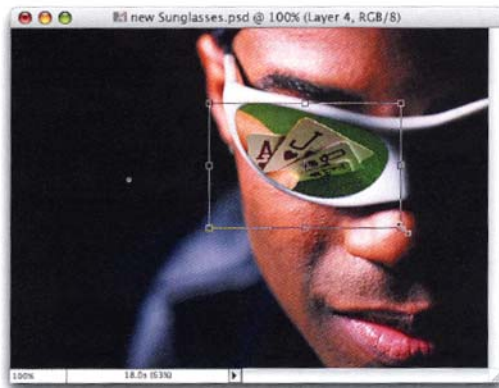
Step One:

Open a photo in which the subject is wearing sunglasses. Make a selection inside one lens using any selection tool (here I used the Lasso tool). Open the photo you want to appear as a reflection in the sunglasses and press Command-A (PC: Control-A) to select the entire photo, then press Command-C (PC: Control-C) to copy that selection.



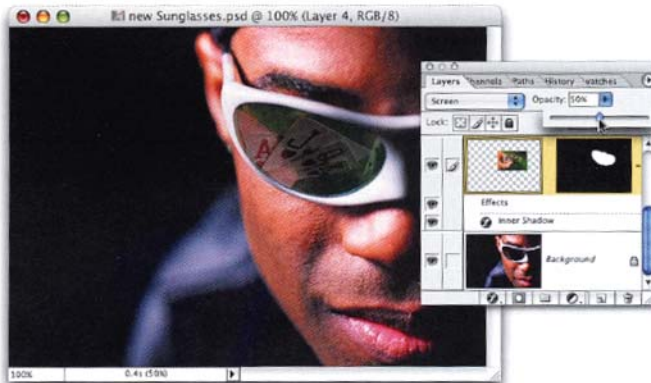
Step Two:

Go back to your sunglasses document, and under the Edit menu, choose Paste Into. Press Command-T (PC: Control-T), hold the Shift key, and drag a corner point inward to scale the photo so it fits within the lens. Press Return (PC: Enter). Then choose Inner Shadow from the Add a Layer Style pop-up menu at the bottom of the Layers palette. For Distance choose 1, for Size choose 3, change the Angle to 120°, and click OK to add a shadow inside the image to make it look like it's in the lens.



Step Three:

In the Layers palette, lower the Opacity of this layer to around 50% and change the blend mode to Screen so you can see a little detail and some of the light source through the lens. (Note: If both lenses are showing in your sunglasses image, apply the same technique to the other lens.)



Check out more Photoshop tutorials
at these websites:

www.planetphotoshop.com

www.photoshopcafe.com

www.layersmagazine.com

www.adobe.com/designcenter

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